

1415

Charles, the French Duke of Orleans was captured by the English in the Battle of AGINCOURT. He was imprisoned in the Tower of London. He sent his wife a rhymed love letter on Valentine's Day; the first valentine

Aug 19 - Sept 22, 1415

HARFLEUR

French town at mouth of Seine R.
Captured after prolonged ~~at~~ siege
by British under King Henry V
during Hundred YRS war.

1449: French regained possession

1415

Martyrdom of John Huss in
spite of Sigismund's safe-
conduct.

Frederick of Hohenzollern receives
Brandenburg.

Henry I renews Hundred Years War;
Capture of Harfleur and Battle
of AGINCOURT.

July 6, 1415

Despite a safe conduct, John Huss was arrested, tried and condemned as a heretic by the Council of Constance.

14/5

All householders rated at £ 10
a year or more (& few it was) were
ordered to hang out a lantern
each winter evening between
All Hallows and Candlemas

1415

1912 Dates J-BK

(1387-1422) HENRY V

King of England (1413-1422). Son and successor of Henry IV. Conducted a war with France in which he took the town of HARFLEUR and gained the battle of AGINCOURT against enormous odds in 1415. Took Normandy in 1417 and Rouen in 1419. While undertaking a 3rd campaign against France he was taken ill and died at VINCENNES in 1422.

It is on Henry VI succeeded him.

1415

1912 Dates J-BK

(? - 1415) MANUEL CHRYSOLORAS

A Byzantine Greek scholar; the first important teacher of Greek of the Renaissance; taught in Constantinople and at the invitation of the Florentine Republic, in Florence & later, in other cities of Italy.

His most important work was a "Greek Grammar" published in Venice in 1484.

1415

~~Ceuta~~ CEUTA

Port on Strait of Gibraltar
Taken by Portuguese and
becomes first permanent
settlement as first European
Conquest in Africa.

1415 (July 6)

John Huss (1372 - July 6, 1415)

Hussite, followers of Czech religious reformer John Huss (1372 - July 6, 1415) who were active c. 1400 - 1425; inflicted defeats on imperial forces.

Huss was condemned by the Council of Constance and burned at the stake (July 6, 1415)
1485 - Toleration was adopted

Oct 24, 1415

AGINCOURT

King Henry's Triumph
overwhelmingly outnumbered British
force used new methods, weapons
and tactics to defeat the French
in the Hundred Years War

masses of English longbowmen
over heavily armored French knights
Thus, England conquered much of France

AD 1415

Portuguese capture Ceuta; beginning
of Portugal's African Empire.

1415

John Huss burned at the stake

A Bohemian priest dies for alleged heresy. During the yrs. of the Great Schism, the Church faced a new threat: an assault on its doctrine and authority from England and Bohemia. In England, John WYCLIFFE an Oxford don who was England's 1st important heretic, preached against transubstantiation (the belief that at the mass the bread & wine are changed by consecration into the body and blood of Christ), thus robbing the

In the Council of Constance in 1415,
however, he refused not condemn,
though he insisted, Wycliffe's views,
and was himself condemned and
burned at the stake.

The victory of Babylon and
Morris supported it as against
the Church, and in this
national and doctrinal opposition
to Rome lay the seeds of the
Reformation.

1415 English Archers Triumph at AGINCOURT

England wins its last great victory in the Hundred YR War.

At Agincourt, on a field turned into a muddy marsh by heavy rains, an Army: 4,000 English ft. soldiers and longbowmen under Henry V. exploited its mobility to defeat a cumbersome Fr. Cavalry force 10 times larger. Fr. lost 7000 hrs; English only 100. Henry V invaded Normandy again in 1417 with the objective of making a permanent occupation of northern France.

By the Treaty of Troyes in 1420 he agreed to
marry the daughter of Charles VI and
was made heir to the French throne.
Henry died in 1422 but his year old son
Henry VI, was proclaimed King of France
by the English, when Charles died later in
the same year. The French however
recognized the dauphin, as King Charles

VII

1415

(1368 - 1422) CHARLES VI

King of France (1380-1422). Son and Successor of Charles V. During his minority he was in the care of his four uncles of whom the duke of ANJOU was regent. In 1388 Charles took the government into his own hands and ruled well until he became insane. A regent was appointed and civil war broke out again. The nation was

divided into the parties of ORLÉANS and
BURLAND. They each at times called in
the aid of the English. Henry V took
advantage of the conflict and won
the victory of AGINCOURT that left
France almost helpless in 1415.

France and civil war swept
until 1420, when, by the treaty of
TROYES, Charles disinherited his son
and accepted Henry V as his successor.
On his death in 1422, most of France
was in the hands of the English.

Oct 25 1415

AG IN COURT

King Henry's triumph

1415

1912 Dates J-BK
5 miss

Barqan was taken from
Bustia

1415

France

French defeated by English
at AGINCOURT

Oct 25, 1415

Battle of AGINCOURT

near site of present village of
Agincourt 40 miles southeast
of Boulogne. In Hundred Years War
between France & England.

Henry V of England, after taking
HARFLEUR, endeavored to reach
CALAIS. With an army variously
estimated at 6,000 to 15,000 men, $\frac{1}{3}$
of them archers; he was opposed

by 30,000 to 50,000 French including
10,000 Archers, under the Constable
of FRANCE, D'Albret.

The English victory was complete in
3 hours. The French lost 10,000, among
them being the Constable; Duke of Alencon;
and Duke of Brabant.

The battle showed that heavily
armoured knights were no longer a
match for mobile units of foot
soldiers and archers.

1415

Burning of John Huss

1415

John Herib

Benedict XIII ordered
Censorship of TALMUD

April 6, 1415

Council of Constance declared that it was an ecumenical council and supreme in the church. Next it declared John XXIII (OS A) deposed (May 29, 1415). Meanwhile GREGORY XII sent legates with a formal decree to convene a council: this was accepted by the Council, and the legates ceremonially opened it; at the same time GREGORY resigned the PAPACY (July 4, 1415). Benedict provided a hard problem. He would

abstract may be allowed to name his successor.
at least, after a trial held in his absence.
be made good (July 20, 1417). This ended
the schism. An elaborate method of
selecting the new pope was adopted and
the council now agreed on MARTIN V
(N. 11, 1417). The council, however, had
already provided a plan to perpetuate
its rule over the church by calling for
frequent councils: furthermore, the must not
relinquish the power of taxation & to protect
the interests of the national clergy

1415 - 1420

1912 Dates J-BK

England & Scotland.

WAR with France